WEATHER
Cloudy
Followed
By Snow

Daily Worker

★ Edition

Vol. XXII, No. 311 — New York, Friday, December 28, 1945 — (12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

THE BIG 3 DECISIONS

- **Atombomb**
- **Japan, Korea**
- **Peace Treaties**

BEVIN MOLOTOV BYRNES

The three foreign ministers at Moscow.

A 4,000-word communique, issued last night from Moscow, London and Washington, proclaimed that the Big Three had re-established joint machinery for settling international problems and maintaining the peace.

The communique climaxed a businesslike but informal 12-day meeting in Moscow between Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin and U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. The substantial agreement reached at the parley was in marked contrast with the failure of the London conference less than three months ago.

The conference agreed on control of atomic energy by the United Nations Organization, a four-power Allied Council to advise Gen. MacArthur on the occupation of Japan, independence of Korea following a four-power trusteeship, and the broadening of the governments of Romania and Bulgaria as a prelude to recognition by the United States and Great Britain.

Secretary Byrnes and Foreign Commissar Molotov also agreed in joint conferences on the speediest possible withdrawal of American and Soviet troops from China and on the need for a unified and democratic China.

Previously announced by the Big Three had been the machinery of a peace conference to pass on the treaties with the former Axis satellites which would be drawn up by the big powers.

ATOMIC ISSUE

On the difficult and complex issue of atomic energy, a compromise was reached whereby the real authority for control rests with the Security Council of UNO in which the big powers retain a veto power but the United States, Britain and Canada are not obligated to make the secret of atomic bomb producion available to UNO.

The Big Three agreed to join with France, China and Canada in sponsoring the creation of a commission on atomic energy at the meeting of the UNO Assembly next month.

The commission will make proposals for exchange of scientific information, control of atomic energy to confine its use to peaceful purposes, for "elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons" and for "effective safeguards by way of inspection" against violations of the ban on the atomic bomb.

It was agreed by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United

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Meaning of Agreements

See Pages 2, 3, 6, 12

Highlights of Big 3 Decisions

1. ATOMIC CONTROL—Real authority for atomic control is vested in the Security Council of the United Nations Organization, in which the big powers retain veto power. USA, Great Britain and Canada are not obligated to reveal the secret of atomic bombs. A commission will be set up subordinate to the Security Council to "consider problems arising from the discovery of atomic energy."

2. CONTROL OF JAPAN—A Far Eastern Commission of the 11 interested powers will guide the postwar destinies of Japan. No policy of the Commission shall be enforced without the consent of all of the four major powers in a new Allied Council—USA, Soviet Union, China and one representative for Great Britain, Australia and Canada. The supreme commander, who shall be an American, continues to exercise considerable power.

3. CHINA—Restatement and agreement on the need of a unified democratic China, under the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek broadened to include Communists and other democratic elements. USA and Soviet Union agreed to withdrawal of troops "at the earliest practicable moment."

4. KOREA—Agreed on the goal of an independent state of Korea, with Soviet trusteeship in north and US trusteeship in south. With help of these two powers, there will be established a provisional Korean democratic government.

5. BALKANS—The governments of Romania and Bulgaria will be advised to broaden themselves through the inclusion of certain democratic elements, after which they will be recognized by the USA and Great Britain.

6. PEACE TREATIES—The Big Three accepted formulas for the preparation of peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland which provide that only those of the major powers involved shall participate.

Youth Fight Big Stick Intervention: Young people of Cleveland, members of the American Youth for Democracy, joined the American people's campaign against intervention in China. They marched through the streets, rallying the people against Truman's big stick policies.

Chief Big 3 Success --Retain Veto Power

The biggest single achievement of the Moscow conference of foreign ministers is re-establishment of the Big Three as the basic peace-making unit of the United Nations Organization.

Return to the procedures and machinery of Big Three cooperation cuts across all specific agreements reached at Moscow, and illuminates the entire conference.

As the practical expression of Big Three unity, the veto power of the major Allies is continued and extended into new fields as in the case of the Big Four Control Commission set up for Japan.

The Big Three will be the basic unit in the drawing up of peace treaties for the former satellite powers, and the veto power of the major powers will again be a factor in control of atomic energy by the Security Council of UNO rather than by the Assembly in which all nations, large and small, have a single vote.

It was the veto power of the Big Three which was the focal point of attack by the enemies of genuine international cooperation during the recent months of tension highlighted by the break-down of the London conference.

VETO POWER RETAINED

Elimination of the veto power was formally proposed by Anthony Eden, former Foreign Minister in the Chuchill government and has powerful backing both in the United States and in Great Britain.

This would have facilitated the formation of anti-Soviet blocs in the UNO based on a numerical majority, and have scuttled the entire concept of Big Three unity.

On the other hand, retention of the veto power means continued recognition of the basic idea that agreement between the three big powers that won the war is indispensable to a stable peace.

The veto power was vigorously attacked by reactionaries in the United States at the time of the Dumbarton Oaks conference in 1944, which took no final action on the issue. It was at the Yalto conference that the voting procedure of UNO was established.

In the last analysis, the United States, as well as the Soviet Union, desired a veto power in order to maintain the full national sovereignty of its own capitalist government. But opposition to the veto power mounted in the most outspoken imperialist circles after the experience of San Francisco demonstrated that the Soviet Union could be outvoted by an Anglo-American bloc.

SOVIET UNITY POLICY

Insistence of the Soviet Union on the veto power did not reflect a "mysterious" or "undemocratic" desire to control UNO. It reflected recognition of the plain fact that majority votes imposed by the votes of small Latin American or Middle Eastern nations controlled by the big powers would decide nothing—that the decisive factor in keeping peace was actual unanimity of the Big Three on all major issues.

Departure from Big Three unity seemed evident not only on the veto issue but even more clearly in unilateral American intervention in China and in the joint Anglo-American monopoly on the atomic bomb.

As recently as Nov. 29, President Truman announced at a press conference that he no longer felt that conferences of the Big Three were necessary. He said that within 90 days the UNO could take over all outstanding problems previously handled by the Big Three.

It was subsequently explained by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that the President was referring only to meetings of the heads of state of the Big Three and not necessarily to conferences between the foreign ministers, and shortly afterwards this country took the initiative in arranging the Moscow conference.

But this incident highlights the mercurial instability of American foreign policy on so crucial a point as Big Three unity, and suggests that the return to Big Three cooperation at Moscow will have to be safeguarded with vigilance and determination.

McNarney Says French Hurt Work in Reich

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 27 (UP).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in Europe, today accused the French of impeding German recovery by their refusal to give up the present four-power system of governing Germany.

Text of the Big 3 Decisions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UP). —Text of Moscow conference communique issued by American, Soviet and British Foreign Ministers:

The Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America met in Moscow from Dec. 16 to Dec. 26, 1945, in accordance with the decision of the Crimea conference, confirmed at the Berlin conference, that there should be periodic consultation between them. At the meeting of the three Foreign Ministers, discussions took place on an informal and exploratory basis and agreement was reached on the following questions:

I. PREPARATION OF PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY ROMANIA BULGARIA HUNGARY AND FINLAND:

As announced on the 24th of December, 1945, the governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States have agreed to have requested the adherence of the governments of France and China to the following procedure with respect to the preparation of peace treaties:

1. In the drawing up by the Council of Foreign Ministers of treaties of peace with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, only members of the council who are, or under the terms of the agreement establishing the Council of Foreign Ministers adopted at the Berlin conference, are deemed to be, signatory of the surrender terms, will participate, unless and until the council takes further action under the agreement to invite other members of the council to participate in questions directly concerning them. That is to say:

(A) The terms of the peace treaty with Italy will be drafted by the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union and France.

The Soviet Union and France

(b) The terms of the peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary by the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom;

(c) The terms of the peace treaty with Finland by the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. The deputies of the foreign ministers will immediately resume their work in London on the basis of understandings reached on the questions discussed at the first plenary session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

2. When the preparation of all these drafts had been completed, the Council of Foreign Ministers will convoke a conference for the purpose of considering treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. The conference will consist of the five members of the Council for Foreign Ministers together with all members of the United Nations which actively waged war with substantial military force against European enemy states, namely: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, China, France, Australia, Belgium, Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The conference will be held not later than May 1, 1946.

3—After the conclusion of the deliberations of the conference and upon consideration of its recommendations the states signatory to the terms of armistice with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland—France being regarded as such for the purpose of the peace treaty with Italy—will draw up final texts of peace treaties.

4—The final texts of the respective peace treaties as so drawn up will be signed by representatives of the states represented at the conference which are at war with the enemy states in question. The texts of the respective peace treaties will then be submitted to the other United Nations which are at war with the enemy states in question.

5—The peace treaties will come into force immediately after they have been ratified by the Allied states signatory to the respective armistices, France being regarded as such in the case of the peace with Italy. These treaties are subject to ratification by the enemy states in question.

II. FAR EASTERN COMMISSION AND ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN.

A. Far Eastern Commission.

Agreement was reached, with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of a Far Eastern Commission to take the place of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The terms of reference for the Far Eastern Commission are as follows:

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION

A Far Eastern Commission is hereby established composed of the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, China, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and the Philippines Commonwealth.

II. FUNCTIONS

A. The functions of the Far Eastern Commission shall be:

1. To formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan or its obligations under the terms of surrender may be accomplished.

2. To review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the commission.

3. To consider such other matters as may be assigned to it by

(Continued on Back Page)

TREATY DECISIONS REPAIR HARM OF LONDON PARLEY

Decision of the Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference regarding peace treaties with former satellites ends the deadlock which broke up the London conference early in October.

Now the Allied powers which signed armistice terms with the nations involved—Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland—will prepare the final treaties. France will be in on the Italian treaty. The treaties are to be submitted to a 21-nation conference by May 1.

When Foreign Commissar Molotov put forward this solution at London it was rejected. This very agreement on procedure had been agreed to by the chiefs of state at Potsdam, but the Americans sought to counterpose the idea of a general peace conference. The Soviet proposal—now adopted in its essentials—was not opposed to the peace conference plan, but simply insisted that the draft treaties be prepared by those powers which signed the surrender treaties.

In subtracting this vexing stumbling block, the Moscow conference has reaffirmed the Potsdam decisions and the principle of United Nations unity based on Big Three leadership.

The road is now cleared for conclusion of permanent treaties with the former satellites. All these countries are now led by governments quite other from those which brought them into war on the Nazi side. Elimination of the uncertainty of temporary arrangements will give their anti-fascist peoples the confidence to move forward.

Italy particularly is in desperate need of an end to the stifling armistice regime under which she has labored since September, 1943.

The same Italians who hung Mussolini by the heels and led the partisan bands which contributed so vitally to Allied victory have been ground under by an armistice which gives the Allies complete control of every phase of civil and military life.

In all this time not one election, national or local, has been held, despite the people's demands—simply because of Allied refusal. Once elections to a constituent assembly go through and a permanent peace treaty replaces the hated armistice, Italy can be expected to wipe out all remnants of fascism and reconstruct her shattered economy.

The Moscow Conference Showed:

People Didn't Go for U. S. Big Stick

It was late summer when the American people began to realize that the Truman Administration was abandoning the Big Three coalition policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The first reaction of resentment multiplied and became more bitter as the unilateral and "big stick" policies of American imperialism more and more dominated the stage.

It is important today to recall the effect of the widespread protest actions of labor and the people.

One of the sharpest expressions of the Truman "big stick" policy has been in China where military and economic aid has been given Chiang Kai-shek. And on this issue the American people have given the sharpest retort.

THE PEOPLE ACT

The Communist Party called for 500 demonstrations to demand an end to imperialist intervention in China. Many of these demonstrations have been held in cities from coast to coast. Trade unions and other organizations have been highly vocal on this issue, and the campaign to withdraw our troops from China reached its climax recently when six West Coast Congressmen joined Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash) in a strong resolution in the House.

U. S. policy in Germany, which has so dangerously flouted the Potsdam decisions for the de-Nazification of the country, has come in for considerable criticism. Recently it was exposed by Col. Bernard Bernstein and Sen. Kilgore (D-W Va) and stirred widespread comment.

But perhaps no issue troubled the American people more than did the atomic bomb.

FIGHT ON ATOM BILL

No one recognized the terrific potential for good and evil in atomic science more than the scientists who developed the atomic bomb And no group was more active in the fight against atombomb diplomacy.

From Los Alamos, from Chicago and from Columbia University scientists descended upon Washington to block the May-Johnson bill. This legislation, fashioned in the pattern of atomic secrecy and military control, was eventually shelved as a result of their brilliant fight.

The labor movement has also spoken out against the atomic policies of the big monopolists. CIO president Philip Murray issued a statement urging a new emphasis on the use of atomic power for the purposes of peace and construction. At a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden in New York Dec. 4, UAW Vice President Richard Frankensteen delivered an address warning that the atomic policies then being pursued would lead to war.

The Garden meeting, called by the Independent Citizens Committee for the Arts and Scientists was a high point in the people's fight for Big Three atomic control. Other speakers included Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, Jo Davidson the artist, Dr. Harlow Shapley, scientist, and Col. Evans Carlson of the Marine Corps, and many others. More than 30,000 heard these speakers.

The People Speak Out: The American administration's policy of intervention in China met resistance throughout the United States. Above is a Brownsville demonstration of veterans demanding an end to such big stick diplomacy. Thousands paraded along Pitkin Ave.

Big 3 Pact Brightens Picture in Far East

The meaning of the Moscow agreement on a four-power control commission for Japan is that the prospect of a resurgence of Japanese militarism is considerably dimmer.

It will be recalled that after World War I, Britain, and to an extent, the U.S.A., helped rebuild the defeated Germany, partly to counteract French influence on the continent but primarily as a bulwark against the Soviet Union. The end result was the Nazi monster that raised up Phoenix-like from the ashes of defeat.

Students of the Far East have been uneasy about the Truman-MacArthur policies in Japan. Of course the headlines always suggested that MacArthur was following a very bold and progressive campaign to remake Japan a democracy. But any examination of what MacArthur had actually done always revealed that he had strengthened the Zaibatsu, the monopoly capitalists, and the great landowners, who were the mainspring of Japanese imperialism.

Recently it developed that under MacArthur's plan for the sale of Japanese industrial stock, American capitalists would become part owners of Japanese heavy industry.

Such policies can lead only to the reconstruction of Japan on the old pattern. That would inevitably mean that within another 25 years, Japan would again be on the prowl for markets, colonies, and imperialist conquest. The "new" Japan would be a constant threat to democratic China and a springboard for future anti-Soviet wars.

The establishment of the four power control commission gives the Soviet Union, China and the British Empire a voice, together with the U.S.A., in Japan. The machinery through which the commission will work is not fully known. Also, American troops are on the ground in Japan. It may not be easy to reverse MacArthur's policies.

In any event, it would appear that it is now possible for the Soviet Union, China and Australia—those countries really interested in demilitarizing Japan—to apply some brakes.

Soviet Aim: To Crush Nazis Forever

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (UP).—The Soviet Military Government for Germany has one overall purpose at present—to keep the German war machine dead forever.

Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikov, white-haired 43-year-old head of the Soviet Military Government in Saxony, made that clear.

"We must have a military government here as long as it is necessary to be secure against aggression," Kotikov said.

GM to Attend Fact-Finding Hearing

DETROIT, Dec. 27 (UP).—General Motors announced tonight that it would be represented when President Truman's three-man fact-finding board for the 37-day-old strike against the corporation resumes hearings in Washington tomorrow.

GM President Charles E. Wilson said that his representatives would read to the board a "formal statement on the company's position with respect to the further proceedings of the board."

Pope Sad for Germans in Soviet Area

ROME, Dec. 27 (UP).—The Vatican today disclosed the contents of a letter from Pope Pius XII to the Bishops of Germany charging them to preach humbleness to Germans and commiserating with them for "the unhappy events occurring in eastern Germany."

Foreign Policies Based On Atombomb Didn't Work

The dropping of the first atomic bomb last Aug. 6 devastated Hiroshima, revolutionized modern warfare and probably marked the beginning of a new scientific era. But for a time it appeared also to have ushered in a new atomic diplomacy which came close to disrupting the war-time coalition of the Big Three.

Every sabre-rattling jingo on Capitol Hill or in Wall Street saw in the Anglo-American monopoly of the atomic bomb a heaven-sent opportunity for world domination.

There was a widespread feeling in business and political circles that the atomic bomb had changed the relationship of world forces to a degree where the Soviet Union could be relegated to a lesser position and where the Big Two of Great Britain and the United States could replace the Big Three.

There followed in November the conference between Truman and Prime Minister Attlee, which proposed a United Nations Commission aimed to prevent use of atomic energy in warfare—but in the meantime this country continued making atomic bombs and proposed to retain its monopoly together with Britain.

Shortly afterward, President Truman proposed that the UNO assembly select the commission on atomic energy. This meant opening the door to the same kind of shennanigans which took place at San Francisco when the U. S. and Great Britain forced the admission of fascist Argentina to the UNO with the aid of vest pocket votes.

CAUSED LONDON BREAKDOWN

Atomic diplomacy was a major factor in causing the breakdown of the London conference of Foreign Ministers only a few weeks after V-J Day. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin lined up against the Soviet Union and refused to return to Big Three procedures in settling outstanding problems.

Atomic diplomacy became synonymous with a get-tough-with-Russia policy and with a big-stick policy throughout the world. The United Nations had never faced a crisis as severe as that which followed the London conference.

The United States was intervening in China. The British and Dutch were suppressing the Indonesian independence movement. The French were battling the liberation movement in Indo-China, And in the name of democracy both countries were intervening in the affairs of the newly-created democratic Balkan governments.

What followed was not a world-wide triumph for Anglo-American imperialism. On the contrary, the people's movements everywhere stood firm. And the fissures in the Anglo-American bloc became all too apparent during the negotiations of the loan for Great Britain.

The Big Three communique on the atomic bomb represents a compromise. It does not turn the atomic bomb over to UNO. But it does place the problem in the hands of the Security Council, where the Big Three exercise a veto power, rather than of the Assembly.

And the conference as a whole represents a departure from atomic diplomacy and a return to the concept of the Big Three.

Urged Atom Control: The stirring Madison Sq. Garden rally which recently demanded an end to "Big Stick" atomic policy and control of atomic science by the Security Council of the UNO, heard: Top row, left to right: Dr. Harlow Shapley, of Harvard University; Dr. Harold C. Urey, atom scientist; Col. Evans Carlson, famed Marine leader. Bottom row: Richard Frankensteen, United Auto Workers; Sen. Charles Tobey and Julian Huxley, British scientist who flew from London to speak at the rally.

Mine Dead--Victims of Profit Greed

By GEORGE MORRIS

Death, it seems, was behind in the coal mine quota for 1946. But on the morning after Christmas it caught up with 31 (possibly 50) coal miners of Pineville, Ky.

At this writing men are still digging. But even those who believe in miracles don't hold much hope.

The story is a familiar one. Sad-faced women and children crowding at the mouth of the mine, watching anaxiously for every glimmer of hope. They stand there for days, even though they are convinced that the lives of their dear ones have been snuffed out—but they hang on to hope until the bodies are actually brought up.

The world is reminded periodically of the fear that hangs over the mine family's cottage when death makes a big haul all at once. But coal miners are killed and maimed daily.

THE DEATH AVERAGE

Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes was a bit cheerful earlier this year when he reported that only about two (1.91) coal miners died for every million tons brought up in 1944. This was a bit of progress over prevoious years. A total of 1,306 miners never came back in 1944. The number who came back minus limbs or with other injuries totals about 75,000 or more ananually.

This gives an idea of how much blood there is in the average ton of coal used by Americans.

The 1945 toll, for the first nine months, has been running at a bit less than 1.91 miners per million tons, but the after-Xmas spurt may bring up the average.

The monthly death toll this year, from January to September, has been 101,71, 86, 83, 92,, 94, 86 and 78—789 altogether. Last year the total for the same period was 950.

HOW LONG?

But how long will America continue to mix blood, legs and arms, and whole bodies of human beings, into its coal pile?

How long will it continue to be the private matter Or it takes too much money to provide adequate or the safety of men, comes first.

Almost always, an inquest after a disaster, shows negligence that is traceable to the greed for profit. An owner hates to have frequent inspection. Perhaps too much gas will be found and work would have to stop for some days until the mine is made safe. O0r it takes too much money to provide adequate ventilation equipment.

When will the United Mine Workers really undertake a drive to lift the fear of death from the miner's home? John L. Lewis delivers tearful speeches on mine accidents around contract time. But when negotiations come down to brass tacks, demands relating to safety are cynically shoved aside.

The issue was never made into a primary one.

LEWIS—THE HYPOCRITE

Lewis bases himself on the accepted theory that blood always has been and will continue to be mixed with coal. On that theory he takes it for granted that the mining town always has been and always will be a dreary, unsanitary, isolated patch, without benefit of even the most elementary modern needs.

Why doesn't Lewis use the UMWA's immense treasury to study and fight for real mine safety? Why doesn't he take some real measure to expose criminal safety neglect by coal operators? Is his collaboration with the coal operators in the current coal production speedup campaign more important.

Why doesn't UMWA dust off its old demand for nationalization of the coal mines? Have not all these years of slaughter in the coal mines proven that private hands cannot be trusted to run the industry?

Coal miners know well that mine disasters and deaths are not inevitable. It is high time they asked Lewis to explain what REAL measures the union took during his 26 years as dictator over it, to prevent the estimated loss of some 40,000 coal miners' lives for that period.

Butter Expert Assails Anderson Price Rise Plan

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Price boosts for butter will not increase production and "may be a prelude to new inflationary spirals," M. D. Weil, vice-president of the June Dairy Products, told the Daily Worker yesterday. Ranking with National Dairy, Borden's Beatrice Creamery and Fairmont Creamery, the June Dairy Products is one of the largest butter producers in the country and is hard hit by the present shortage, the worst one in 40 years.

Mr. Well's statement that increased prices will not relieve the butter shortage is in sharp contrast to the position of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, who last week pressed for an 11-cent per pound increase in butter prices. Anderson, representing the viewpoint of the farm bloc and milk trust, is working for the removal of subsidies on all food products in order to carry out a low-consumption, high-price program.

He removed butter subsidies, thereby raising its price 5 cents a pound. Responsibility also falls on him for removing butter from the ration list, over the protests of consumers and trade unionists, despite the tight situation in butter supply, as Anderson himself admitted at the time.

TRUST'S GREED

The butter shortage, as **The Daily Worker** pointed out yesterday, is due to the milk trust's greed for greater profits. It is more profitable to sell butterfat for ice cream and heavy sweet cream production for as much as $1 a pound than for butter whose retail price is 57 cents a pound. The situation is further aggravated by the government's ill-timed removal soon after V-J Day of restrictions on volume production of ice cream and heavy sweet cream.

Mr. Weil stated yesterday the June Dairy Products was sending a wire to President Truman, to Anderson and to Reconversion Director John Snyder, worded as follows:

"We are certain higher ceilings for butter would not increase butter production. Solution is to stop diversion by placing ceilings on butter fat for all purposes on parity with butter ceiling. Most of right-thinking unselfish trade firm in belief that increase in price in butter may be prelude to spiral of increases in other commodities, wages and inflation."

New light on the butter crisis was thrown yesterday by Milk Marketing Administrator Dr. C. J. Blandford, who disclosed that December milk production in New York State was 335,000,000 pounds, lowest since 1935. With the milk market facing its greatest consumer demand for fluid milk, and the Milk Marketing regulation ordering 85 percent of production in fluid form at this time of the year, milk used for manufactured products is critically scarce.

Mr. Weil pointed out that because of the disparity of prices on butter fat, production and sales of ice-cream have soared. The same is true of sweet cream.

SEASONAL SCHEDULE

Production of butter is heavy during the flush season of May through June, he explained. At that time, surplus butter is stored for use during the winter months. During the war, the government took about 65 percent of the surplus for its own use. Even so, some production of butter continued during the dry season. This year, however, when the government lifted allocations on volume production for luxury dairy products, all winter production of butter stopped.

Increases in butter prices, Mr. Weil emphasized would only force related products to go up in price, and butter production would again be stymied.

The June Dairy Products will sponsor Mayor LaGuardia on the radio every Sunday, beginning Jan. 6, over WJZ from 12 noon to 12:25 p.m.

OPA Wants Butterfat Ceiling, But Only Pressure Will Win It

OPA chief Chester Bowles yesterday proposed a price ceiling on butterfat to relieve the current shortage. This would prevent ice cream manufacturers from outbidding butter producers. It is up to you to:

- **Demand that President Truman, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Reconversion Director Snyder support the butterfat ceiling order.**
- **Tell them that a price increase on butter will not end the shortage but will only intensify it, and aid the milk trust.**
- **Ask them to reinstitute controls on volume production of ice cream and sweet cream immediately.**
- **Demand that part of the government's surplus cold storage butter be released for the consumer market.**

SWPC Will Be Wound Up Jan. 28

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UP).—President Truman today ordered the Smaller War Plants Corp. out of business by Jan. 28. He split its functions between the Commerce Department and the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Rescuers Continue to Dig for 50 in Coal Trap

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27 (UP).—Hope was gone but desperately weary men choking on smoke and gas fumes fought on against fire and rock slides in the dank depths of a coal mine tonight.

Not one believed any longer that he was battling to reach and save human lives; each one believed his goal was a collection of corpses, those of the 31 or more miners who were caught in the two-mile long tunnel of the Straight Creek coal mine by an explosion at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday—the day after Christmas.

Late this afternoon, the rescue crew reported it was within 2,500 feet—a little less than one half mile—from what it believed was the center of the explosion. There was a chance that they could reach it by 11 p. m .but the men warned they might not break through until "sometime tomorrow afternoon." Somewhere beyond the explosion center, were the entombed men.

REFUSE TO GIVE UP

The 100 would-be rescuers were so near to dropping from physical exhaustion that Mine Inspector James Bryson sent out an appeal through all the Kentucky soft coal region for trained mine rescue workers. But the men themselves, who had had no more than four hours rest in the last 30 hours, would not even listen to suggestions of giving up.

Only a few of the bent women and shallow-faced children maintaining sorrowful vigil around the tipple, clung to the thin hope that events would prove they were not newly made widows and orphans. Tears coursed down the cheeks of Mrs. Anna Mae Bain as she said:

"Jim will come out alive. He simply has got to do that for me and his children."

Elias Elliot, 30, so recently discharged from the army he still wore his uniform, said: "What can we do but hope?" His brother-in-law was one of the entombed.

W. E. Lewis, operator of the mine, said "those men know every inch of the mine and how to barricade themselves off against gas—that is if the explosion didn't get them."

The mine is at Four Mile, four miles from here. The Pineville church people were keeping big pots of coffee boiling over camp fires around the tipple for the rescue workers and for the women and children of the entombed. Loads of sandwiches were periodically sent from Pineville kitchens to the scene.

Assault Disabled Vet Picketing Stand for Selling Daily News

Alan Stern, disabled Purple Heart veteran, and three other GI's were assaulted by owners of the Weisbrot candy store while picketing their **Daily News** stand at Brighton Beach and Coney Island Aves., Wednesday night.

Members of the Jewish War Veterans were picketing their store when Moe and Harry Weisbrot attacked Alan Stern, the picketer least capable of defending himself. Stern, who wears the Purple Hearts, two Silver Stars and the Distinguished Service Cross, was discharged from the Army with a 100 percent disability rating.

When the other picketers tried to intervene, the Weisbrot brothers grabbed lead paperweights off their newsstand and started flinging them at the GI's. Police broke up the melee, and the discharged vets and candy store owners were arrested.

The soldiers and Weisbrot brothers were booked on charges of assault—and after the Jewish War Veterans posted bail for the GI's, they were released. The case comes up Jan. 8.

A spokesman for the JWV told the Daily Worker yesterday that they have been picketing the **Daily News** for several months now in various sections of Brooklyn.

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By a High School Student

★

A German Americans Can Admire

By Conrad Reiner

★

in the new issue now on the stands

15c

NEW MASSES

Congressmen Home, To Face PAC Drive

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UP).—The CIO Political Action Committee tonight began a "back home" drive to win a Congress more favorable to labor in next year's elections.

Nathan Cowan, CIO National Legislative Director, asked local unions and industrial councils to poll their Senators and Representatives, who are home on recess, for answers to questions on how they stand on 10 measures facing Congress when it reconvenes.

Among them are the 65 cents-an-hour minimum wage, the Fair Employment Practices Committee, housing, and strike legislation.

The answers will be compiled here:

"We must begin now to prepare for the all-important congressional elections of November, 1946," Cowan said in a letter accompanying the questionnaires. "The attitude the Congressmen show to our delegations on the issues confronting millions of American workers will determine our attitude toward them in the forthcoming election."

FORTHCOMING POLLS

CIO-PAC will get its first test at the polls since the 1944 presidential election when Illinois voters cast their ballots in the state primary on April 9.

Sources close to PAC feel that the organization's effectiveness in electing a Congress more favorable to labor will be substantially determined in the 60 days thereafter in the primary in other key states.

There are primaries in Indiana and Ohio on May 7, Oregon, May 17; Pennsylvania, May 21 and California, June 4.

CIO-PAC sources said that no blacklist of Congressmen had been compiled and that it will be strictly up to the local organizations as to whom they will support for the House or Senate.

In Illinois, it is regarded virtually certain that Rep. Leslie C. Arends, R., will be opposed by a CIO-supported candidate. Arends is co-author of a substitute bill for the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act which would impose heavy penalties on labor unions for unauthorized strikes or other breach of contract.

Others who are said to be certain of CIO opposition in key states include Reps. Clarence F. Lea (D-Calif), Forest A. Harness (R-Ind), and Robert P. Rich (R-Pa).

Labor unions may participate and contribute to primary campaigns without restrictions and the CIO-PAC plans its hardest fight at that time. It met with its greatest success in congressional elections in the 1944 primaries.

The political contribution prohibition of the Smith-Connally law limits gifts to not more than $5,000 in the November general elections. Much of the fight at that time is expected to be carried by the National Citizens PAC, an offspring and closely allied to the CIO-PAC.

Williana Burroughs Funeral Tomorrow

Services for Mrs. Williana Jones Burroughs, who died in an army hospital here Tuesday at the age of 63, will be held at the Funeral Home, 187 Oxford St., Brooklyn, tomorrow (Saturday) at 12 noon. Interment will take place at Pinelawn National Cemetery, where she will rest beside her late husband, Charles Burroughs, a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

The Funeral Home may be reached by an IRT train to Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, or by an A train on the Independent line to Lafayette St.

The Teachers Union, of which Mrs. Burroughs was a member, will be among the organizations represented at the services by a speaker. The Communist Party, in which she was an active member for 19 years, will also be represented.

Mrs. Burroughs had only recently returned from 11 years in the Soviet Union.

Steps Taken in State's Schools To Teach Truth About Races

A drive against race hatred in the state public schools will begin shortly, it was learned yesterday, as the State Department of Education got going on the Hulan Jack resolution passed by the legislature last March.

The Jack resolution, OK'd in the final hour of the 1945 legislative session, calls for revision of school curricula to help eliminate racial and religious intolerance.

The State Department of Education, for the first time in its history, is issuing an official department bulletin to combat race prejudice. Now rolling on the presses and expected to be ready in two weeks, the bulletin will urge teachers to tackle with "directness and vigor" whatever racial problems are presented during classroom discussions.

Foreword to the bulletin was written by Associate Commissioner of Education George M. Wiley, who pointed out that racial issues "no longer fall into the realm of idealism" but "must become a phase of everyday thinking of all individuals."

The Hulan Jack resolution called for teaching (1) the contributions to America by minority groups; (2) the scientific facts about race and nationality, and the historic factors that have shaped the differing characteristics of the groups; (3) the methods, techniques and purpose of enemy propaganda; and (4) the importance of attaining full unity of all races and peoples in this country.

Ask Censure of School Heads Banning Army Study of Fascism

Repudiation of school officials who forbade school use of the Army fact sheet on fascism was demanded yesterday of the Board of Education.

In letters mailed to Board members, George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, said that suppression of the sheet was as threatening to democratic education as the retention of May A. Quinn, fascist teached, in the school system.

Gompers High School Principal Edward N. Wallen originally forbade teachers to use the material. When the teachers protested to Assistant Superintendent of Schools Frank Whalen, the decision was upheld, with Whalen calling the document "tripe."

"This fact sheet," Marshall said, "was prepared for use in Army orientation courses, and it defined very simply and directly the nature of fascism. . . . We urge that the Board of Education reverse the decisions of Principal Whalen and Associate Superintendent Pigott and specifically approve the use of this material in all New York Schools."

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PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ATgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address: "Dailywork," New York, N. Y.

Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt

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THE WORKER	—	1.00	4.50

Reentered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

A Victory for Vigilance

THE results of the Moscow Conference have notably eased grave international tensions.

These had arisen as a result of the efforts of American imperialists, acting through the Truman-Byrnes administration, to "get tough" with the rest of the world.

The scheme to impose American imperialist will everywhere collided with the firm and correct line of the Soviet Union and with the refusal of the peoples both in Europe and in China to accept American dictation.

And, not least, it met powerful resistance in the tough good sense of the American people who simply would not go along with the reckless and arrogant drive of this country's "rule-the-world" crowd.

The "big stick" policy of the Truman Administration was heading one way, and the wishes of the people for peace and Big Three unity were heading the opposite way.

The consequence was that the Truman-Byrnes leadership yielding to extreme reaction, was compelled to give way, to retreat from its reckless course, and to make an effort to revert in general to the original pledges of Big Three cooperation.

For the peoples of the world this is a tribute to the great influence which they can exercise upon the course of events.

The small but powerful clique at the top of American society—the monopolists—had to learn that their limitless appetite for world domination cannot be so easily satisfied at the expense of other peoples and world peace.

There are other forces—of popular democracy, national independence, and the will of the Socialist state for peace—abroad in the world.

One Step Forward

While the Moscow Conference made substantial gains for a return to the collaboration of the Big Three on all vital questions, it clearly marks a victory in only *one* round of the *continuing* struggle to curb the forces that would destroy Big Three unity.

The understandings reached on peace treaties, the Far East, and some of the Balkan questions are a gain for peace. Obviously, they still require practical application.

From the experience with the Potsdam decisions, the American people will not easily forget that the enemies of unity will not wait for the ink to dry before they will try to twist the agreements, sabotage them in practice, and press for the Administration to foment a new crisis with Russia, the Balkans and the Far East.

It does not, also, escape the people's notice that even in the midst of the Moscow Conference's advances, the Government continues to press for the largest military machine in the world and maintains armed forces in China.

Atombomb Issue

The atombomb issue still appears unsettled. Fundamentally, the Truman-Byrnes policy is to withhold this so-called secret from our Russian ally, pending the findings of a proposed commission of the United Nations Security Council, a concession to public opposition to the secrecy tactic. Internationalization of atomic energy alone will settle this issue.

The people can feel content today in the knowledge that their vigilance put a brake on the wild designs for world-wide American domination. But the basis which they have achieved for extending and strengthening Big Three unity will be preserved only as they maintain and strengthen their own vigilance and organized mass power.

The evil forces that tried to smash up the UNO, the Hurleys, Tafts, Wheelers and Hoovers, have been turned back, not destroyed.

They will try again at the earliest opportunity.

It is against this that the people need to maintain their unceasing watchfulness and pressure.

BLACKMAIL

—Views on Labor News

Behind the AFL's Red Phobia

By George Morris

UNDER the threat of an open shop drive and anti-labor legislation, one would expect at least a little excitement in the upper quarters of the AFL's hierarchy. Some leaders are working up a good bit of steam, not against American reaction, however, but against the Soviet Union.

Secretary-treasurer George Meany has another scurrilous article in the Christmas issue of the **American Federationist** devoted to slanders upon the Soviet Union and an alarm over the menace "of Communism" in the U. S. This, as any reader of this column will say, isn't new.

But Meany isn't just another one of the anti-Soviet wolfpack. Vying for leadership of the much-strengthened AFL group for cooperation with Big Business, Meany is fronting for those who would hitch unions to the kite of our native brand of fascism. He spews a line that is a carbon copy of the daily anti-Soviet poison in the Hearst papers.

Meany's Program For U. S. Labor

The line is simply this: we defeated fascism, but our fight isn't over, because we have exactly the same situation now that we had before the war; "only this time we don't call it Nazism or fascism," it is the "menace" of Soviet "dictatorship" over the world. The world looks to America for "moral leadership," with the atombomb secret in our hands we "must accept this challenge."

Meany is among those who feel satisfied that the Truman "big stick" policy is a step in the right direction but he wants this policy advanced more speedily. The group on the AFL's executive council for which Meany speaks, holds that pressure upon the Truman administration for a more aggressive anti-Soviet policy, should be the principal task of labor today. Otherwise, he writes, all that we hold dear will be lost.

What does all this add up to? What is the meaning of this latest effort by AFL leaders to alarm American workers of a supposed "communist" menace? The motives of AFL leaders, especially those with whom Meany is associated, should be estimated from a hard-boiled practical viewpoint. These people aren't guided by "principles." Their lofty words about "liberties" and "international morals" are just hogwash to anyone who knows them at close range. Some of these gentlemen sit on top of a racket ridden pyramid in their own organizations.

So let us not argue with a George Meany as though he were a "liberal" with a perverted mind. His clique, virtually in control of the AFL's executive council, has been systematically developing a policy of cooperation with big business. The points of agreement include a common enmity to the CIO and weakening of the basic mass production industry unions.

Back in the twenties, as the AFL prepared to become a "partner" with business, the preliminary step was also a drive against the "reds." Meany's friend vice-president Matthew Woll, heading a fascist outfit known as the National Civic Federation, spearheaded the drive. This outfit was supposed to represent the unity of labor and capital with outstanding business leaders and reactionary labor fakers upon it. Slandering the Soviet Union and discovering Moscow plots in the United States was its entire work. On the strength of this campaign, unions for the first time inserted clauses in their constitutions to bar and expel Communists from membership.

Workers eventually discovered that behind that feverish campaign to save America from "red" dictatorship and the unions from the "borers" from within, was a well prepared plot to disarm labor. But by the time they learned the truth, unions were down to skeletons, wages were greatly reduced, the speedup became unbearable.

That is exactly the double-barreled purpose now. The Meanys, David Dubinskys, Bill Hutchesons, Wolls and the rest of that group, wouldn't dare try an open deal with the NAM now, although they appear on platforms with NAM leaders often enough. The AFL membership and many of the leaders of its affiliates, wouldn't submit to such deals.

The campaign against a supposed "red" menace that Meany, Dubinsky and Woll are trying to work up now, aims to "soften" up the AFL for eventual surrender to big business. The well-proven principle holds now as it always did: **that the first step to make a union submissive is to launch a terror drive against the most sincere and militant elements in its ranks. Those are the elements Meany refers to as "communists."**

There is still another consideration. Since the mass expulsion of union progressives during the twenties, reactionary leaders in the AFL have been ever fearful of the least sign of democracy or progressivism. Every such sign is a "foreign" "red" plot to them.

The Spectre That Haunts Them

But, as effective as these monarchs might be in submerging, what they call "communism," within their own organizations, they grow more fearful than ever of the influence of world and national developments upon their members. We are not in the twenties now. The prestige of the Soviet Union is tops. French Communists drew the top vote in their country. Communists are top statesmen of most east European lands. Communist parties are the strongest political organizations of labor in the majority of European countries.

And South America is fast catching up with Europe. Six hundred thousand Communist votes in Brazil and 18 Senators (at the latest count) must be very alarming to Meany who some months ago went below the Rio Grande in search of friends for the AFL.

This "spectre of Communism" is haunting the Meanys because it undermines their own little union dictatorships which have been built on the very premise that the late "Anti-Comintern Axis" was built upon. This is what brings them on common ground with imperialist fascist-like forces in America. This is why the struggle for wage raises and against reactionary legislation is secondary to them.

Change the World

More About Henry James

by Mike Gold

A WELL-KNOWN novelist, who asks that his name be withheld in a Communist paper, published in Tom Paine's free and equal America, has taken a stand behind Henry James and Isidor Schneider in the current debate on literary style and democracy.

"You seem to put the situation in terms of either James or Mark Twain. It's neither one or the other," he writes. "It's both.

"Socialism in America, as in any other country, will bring the culture of the people to fruition. Only in a socialist America could Henry James be appreciated as fully as a Mark Twain is today.

"Capitalism debases the culture of the people, flattens the rich multi-colored material of life and puts culture on a cheap and vicious assembly line of mass products. Hence, the comic books, the Perry Mason mystery, the pulp magazine. This is what we have to fight against, and for the beauty and breadth of a true American culture. To fight against Henry James is to divide our energies."

But nobody is fighting against Henry James' right to spin complex psychological tales around his dull and insignificant nouveaux riches, his pork barons, lovely, empty debutantes, wealthy widows touring Europe, young diplomats in Rome—all the parasitic lives Henry James knew so well, because they formed his own small class.

No, he could have written of no other group, nor in any other style. But who today is passionately concerned with the love-life of the Archdukes of old Austria, or with their American counterparts known and described by Henry James?

* * *

THE revival of interest in Henry James, today, among a small clique of ultra-intellectuals is an unhealthy symptom of their trend to reaction, I believe. It is a withdrawal from the social storms and from the fight against world fascism which every decent man of letters still must go on fighting.

The style of Henry James is admirably fitted to its material. It is plushy, self-centered, feverish over expensive trifles, and the life of the so-called "400"—the world of "society" about whose doings you can read in Cholly Knickerbocker's vulgar column in Hearst's Journal-American.

Henry James is a super-Cholly Knickerbocker, he writes about the same sort of goings-on. I do not hold that against him, but cannot believe the man of the people can learn from him about life, literary style, or anything.

* * *

"THE people's culture today is debased, that's why they can't read Henry James. But in a socialist America everyone will be able to read Henry James."

Thus runs the argument, and let me admit I find a lot of Phi Beta Kappa foolishment in the thing. The test of a culture is never the ability to read Henry James but something far more universal and socially useful.

In the libraries of the Soviet Union you will find all the old Russian writers, including even the most reactionary. But it is writers like Tolstoy, Gogol, Chekhov that are still widely read today, not the precious authors who came out of narrow intellectual cults like the Andreyevs and Bielys.

"The subject matter of Henry James was special, decadent, and in some ways fairly unimportant. But how Philistine of us it would be to exclude even that small segment of society.

"It is very necessary to man's progress that certain writers should be revolutionaries. But we cannot ask that of all writers. It would be foolish and wrong for us to set any such standards." Thus argues our correspondent in defense of Henry James.

I for one disagree with any tolerance with what is base, snobbish or futile in capitalist culture. One does not have to pretend to like everything, and one must certainly have standards, or cease functioning as a force in the building of a new and better world.

Furthermore, the authors have still a lot more to learn from the people than vice versa in America. And I don't mean comic books, or prize fights and baseball; but the working lore of miners and seamen, the life of farmers and the wisdom of housewives; balladry, folksay, trade union activity, secrifice for a great cause, the daily truth, the life of the nation. None of this can be found in Henry James, and what is a banquet without food and drink?

Let's Face It

Fight Against Scarcity Unites Farmer and Labor

by Max Gordon

THERE are numerous signs that Congress and the Administration are hedging on the pledge made to the farmers to maintain farm prices for two years following the war.

They intend either to welch on their promise altogether or to keep it at the expense of the consumer and with no real benefit to the farmer himself.

Both FDR and Congress pledged in 1942 that the farmer would receive a minimum price equal roughly to the minimums established during the war. Such a pledge was essential if the nation was to get increased production, since crops have to be planted long before they are produced. It protects the farmer from the risk of collapse in demand should the war end between the time he plants and the time he reaps. Without such a guarantee, few farmers would be willing to increase their stock or expand their production generally.

There are three ways of maintaining that pledge:

(1) By fostering artificially high prices through a "scarcity economy," that is, by forcing a reduction in crops.

(2) By a subsidy to the farmer which would make up the difference between a drop in prices to consumers and the price the farmer receives.

(3) By combining subsidies with a policy of using food surpluses to feed the peoples of devastated Europe and Asia.

* * *

THE current attitude of the Administration, as represented by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, favors the first method mentioned.

Anderson, taking his cue from some of the reactionary "big farm" lobby spokesmen, has been hinting broadly at a scarcity program. Both he and President Truman have advocated the removal of all food subsidies after June 30.

The Department now suggests that the price guarantee should apply only to that part of the farmer's crop that can be marketed profitably at the higher prices resulting from removal of subsidies. When you increase food prices, you cut down the amount used by the market.

Thus the "guarantee" of minimum prices to the farmer would become a club to force the farmer to cut his production. The result would be to make food products scarcer and to keep consumer prices high. The administration would "live up" to its pledge to the farmer at the expense of the consumer, and at no cost to the federal treasury. The money would come from the pockets of the consumers.

Such a solution would be of no benefit to the farmer. While he would receive a higher price, he would sell a much smaller proportion of his product. Hence his total income would actually be cut.

The only solution, then, is a system of subsidies that will hold down consumer prices, as was recommended by the Roosevelt administration in 1944. **This is essential both to the farmer and to the consumer. It becomes an issue that the labor movement must take hold of both in its own immediate interest and in the interest of its rural ally.**

The use of the subsidy will also encourage maximum production, which the nation needs if it is to maintain a true United Nations policy through democratic distribution of food to the peoples of the devastated nations abroad.

At best, however, all this is a temporary solution which will serve for a couple of years. In the long run, the farmer's only alternative to a scarcity economy is a country with a buying power big enough to purchase all he can produce. **Thus, in his own immediate interest, as well as in the interest of his labor ally, the farmer must get behind labor's drive for maintenance of its wage standards.**

These are the immediate economic ties that bind labor and farmer together politically, that place them both in direct opposition both to the national GOP leadership and to the current policies of the Truman administration.

Cuban Youth in Fore of Fight on Dollar Diplomacy

By FLAVIO BRAVO
President, Socialist Youth Of Cuba

(Excerpts from a speech to the New York State Convention of the American Youth for Democracy on Dec. 14.)

Latin American youth are deeply aware of the problems facing us, and we are on the alert. Recent events, especially the armed British intervention in Indonesia and of the North American trops in China to destroy the fight of these heroic peoples for their liberty, have bade us ask ourselves if the United States is returning to its former policy of Dollar Diplomacy toward our countries in Latin America.

Are we again to see North American troops in Mexico, Cuba and Nicaragua?

We have seen how the fascist government in Spain still may count on the support of the British and North American governments. We have seen the contradictions of your State Department resulting in the appeasement of Peron in Argentina and open intervention on behalf of reaction by Ambassador Berle in Brazil.

The youth of Latin America as well as the youth of Cuba know well that these reactionary forces are responsible for the miserable exploitation of our young sugar workers.

YOUTH OF CUBA

They are responsible for putting obstacles in the way of our economic development, keeping our people in misery and oppression.

These big bosses, owners of the enormous industries exploit the North American youth and uphold and provoke racial discrimination against the Negro youth.

For these reasons our fight for liberty and democracy against imperialism is also your fight.

I represent the Socialist Youth of Cuba, an organization which is at the forefront of the Cuban youth in their fight for national liberty and for socialism.

Our organization is only one year old, andd uring this time we enrolled 56,000 young men and women, workers, students, agricultural workers of all colors. How have we been able to do this?

In the first place because our program symbolizes the hope for national liberty and socialism of the great part of our Cuban youth. Our fight is closely linked with the working class of our country. We know that we have no better ally in our fight for liberty and happiness than the working class from whose youth we have so much to learn.

Ever since we first formed our organization we have participated in various workers strikes, organizing meetings, demonstrations, distributing propaganda, obtaining economic assistance, and generally mobilizing all the youth in support of the strikers.

TORE FRANCO'S FLAG

We have taken active part in the fight against the speculators and black market profiteers who have done so much harm to our people. We have denounced these criminals to the authorities and on occasion we have forced an entrance into the store-houses, and with the support of the authorities we have forced them to sell their hidden goods at the price fixed by the government.

A few months ago the Franco Ambassador Manuel Aznar tried to disembark in Havana. The socialist youth was determined that he should not touch Cuban soil, and from a very early hour in the morning we overran the docks demonstrating and protesting against allowing Aznar, a well-known agent of Hitler, to land. He not only was unable to land, but we tore the Franco flag from the flag pole of the Spanish Embassy.

And we have had fun doing all this, and we have done it with the enthusiasm characteristic of the young. We do not forget culture and sports either. We are organized in groups of ball teams, choirs, theater groups, sewing and dress-making classes, explorers, etc. Our assemblies and meetings always include songs, music and poetry, and many of them end in dancing.

We know that there can be no obstacles either large or small that we with our youth, enthusiam, energy courage and decision are not able to overcome.

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Hails Sperry Workers Action on Seniority Rules

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Dec. 20 issue of the Daily Worker carried a story by Dorothy Loeb which gave your readers the thrilling news that the Sperry local had voted to give Negro workers proportional representation on jobs. This is the key approach towards bringing the Negro people into the camp of labor as labor's natural ally.

Such a precedent shattering move deserves the applause and congratulations of the whole labor and progressive movement.

VETERAN.

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Wants Pamphlet on The Housing Question

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I suggest that the Communist Party publish a popular pamphlet on the housing situation. It should be a popular, Marxist analysis, showing how ill-housing is chronic under capitalism, how airy, roomy, pleasant, warm, healthy housing can be available to the average person only under socialism. It should summarize the housing situation in the U. S., past and present, and give reasons why only socialism can solve the chronic, bad housing situation.

It should, of course, emphasize the acute housing crisis of today, how it affects not only the workers but the middle class as well, and is most severe on the veterans, the Negroes and the young people who want to get married. It should vigorously call for the actions which must be carried through now, revealing that only the united action of all these groups against the monopolists and their representatives in the government who are aggravating the crisis and refusing to solve it, can improve housing conditions and make them, at least, livable.

The writer of this pamphlet should refer to "The Housing Question," by Frederick Engels, which is still pertinent, still illuminating. This pamphlet might then have the additional value of being one of a series of sorely needed, popular Marxist works, by Americans on every-day problems in this country such as housing, the fight for higher wages, problems of youth, etc.

L. M.

●

Atomic Energy— Annihilation or Productivity?

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Dairy Worker:

I have full faith in the New Orpheus, the politically lyrical Soviet giant, to calm and counteract the atomic beast. The Imperialists would split the atom to create new and higher, more complicated contradictions, and left to themselves would split the human race into annihilation in a split second.

But the Soviet Union would split the atom to reorganize and recreate it into the greater cooperation and harmony of a better people's world by using its energies productively and constructively. I just can't imagine how a mechanical thing like a bomb can break through millions of people united couragously in a cause, a people who are the best all around living example in all history of knowledge is power!

M. WERSHAW.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Negro Wins Fight Against 'Yellow' Discharge

By MILDRED McADORY and MICHAEL SINGER

Daniel Joseph Hardy beamed as we met him in his three-room apartment at 204 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn. He was happy for the first time since being mustered out of the Navy. He showed us why. It was a letter he had just received from the Navy Department:

"This board has decided that the undesirable discharge given you on Dec. 9, 1944, should be changed to Discharge Under Desirable Conditions by Order of the Board of Review."

Just one sentence, but to Hardy it means: "I can hold up my head again." The Negro vet looked at his twin daughters, six months old.

"It means that now my children won't have to face the disgrace of a Dishonorable Discharge to their father," he said. "I can meet my friends and not feel ashamed."

Hardy's fight against the "yellow" discharge was described in detail in Wednesday's Daily Worker.

Hardy has been a good sailor. He had performed his job faithfully and with patriotic devotion. He had worked himself into a Navy hospital loading ammunition at a naval base in California.

Daniel Joseph Hardy and His Wife Etheleen

Operated on for hernia, he had been released before recuperation and returned to the back-breaking loading assignment. Unable to carry heavy loads, he had requested a new assignment. His lieutenant replied:

"What good are you to the Navy? You ought to be shot."

For fighting racial discrimination in the Navy, for reporting this fascist remark of the lieutenant to his commanding officer, for protesting Jimcrow physical attacks upon himself and his buddies in Vallejo, Cal., for his audacity in speaking out against Jimcrow-incited "riots" at a Navy hearing, for proposing Negro chaplains in the Navy, for refusing to be humiliated, debased and insulted—for standing up as an American fighting for his country, fighting against fascism, Daniel Joseph Hardy was given a "yellow" discharge.

A "yellow" discharge is a brand; it means "other than honorable."

HEARING WON

Hardy went to Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., New York Councilman. Davis wrote to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. Powell urged Hardy to file a petition with the Navy and ask for a hearing. Edward R. Dudley of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, helped Hardy fill out the forms. Milton Becker, of the veterans administration office of the International Labor Defense, filed the case with the Navy. The wheels began to turn. The Navy granted a hearing.

Hardy was both incensed and amazed at the questions the Navy Board asked him. "They were ridiculous," he said. "They wanted to know where I was when the Vallejo riots took place and whether I had Negro officers?"

"It seemed as if they wanted to prove I led the rioting. They knew we had no Negro officers, not even a Negro chaplain."

The Navy didn't bother to send a chaplain "to our men until after the riots," Hardy declared, a Chaplain Flowers. "They would have done better to send a Bilbo. At least he would have been an open fascist."

Hardy's mother came into the room.

"This is the happiest Christmas in my life," she said. "First this letter to Daniel from the Navy and then my other boy, Emmet, comes home from Guam—all on the same day. Now most of my prayers have been answered."

Daniel remarked how good it felt to be able to greet Emmet with an honorable discharge. Etheleen, Hardy's wife, said only one more prayer needed answering.

"If we could only find a place to live."

The Hardy family—Hardy, his wife and two children, Mrs. Hardy and Emmett—live in three rooms. For months, Hardy's mother and wife have been searching for an apartment in vain. With a "yellow" discharge it was even more difficult.

"But now," Mrs. Hardy explained, "we can apply at least for an apartment in a housing project."

There are other Negro and white veterans with "Blue and "yellow" discharge slips—blots on their names for refusing to resist prejudice and injustice.

"I hope other fellows in my position fight to clear their names," Hardy said. "Now I know it can be done."

Rally to Demand Vet Get Job Back

A mass demonstration to demand the reinstatement of a returned war veteran to his old job will be held at noon today (Friday) at Kwitman Dry Goods Co., 518 Broadway.

Larry Luchow, just demobilized after three and a half years in service, came back to Kwitman's with his shiny new discharge button glistening in his lapel. He had worked there six years before going to war. Kwitman's told him there was no job for him. Selective Service said it couldn't do anything.

So Wholesale & Warehouse Workers Local 65, Luchow's union, is going in on the case. The demonstration is the first on record of its kind.

PUBLIC FORUM

"YOUTH AND THE ATOMIC AGE"

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Writer
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Chairman, Communist Party, USA
JEROME ROSENBERG
Scientist, Manhattan Project
JOSEPH SELLY
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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan

NEW DANCE GROUP Festival Series, December 27, 28, 29, 30. Children's Matinee Sun., Dec. 30. Repertory with Jane Dudley, Sophie Maslow, William Bales, Valeries Bettis, Nina Caiserman, Eva Desca, Jean Erdman. Hadassah & Folksay. N. Y. Times Hall, 240 West 44th St. Tickets at $2.40, $1.80, $1.20.

FOLK DANCING for beginners and advanced. Instruction, fun. Cultural, Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8 p.m.

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Tomorrow Manhattan

SQUARE DANCING is fun when led by Piute Pete! Bring your friends. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. cor. 16th St. Saturday, Dec. 29. 8:30 p.m. 75c.

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"POST OFFICE" Party; dance, listen, kibitz. Young ELMS Branch, CP. Adm. 35c. (postcards accepted). 335 W. 14th St., Apt. 72. 8 p.m.

"THE ATOMIC YEAR" topic at forum of School of Jewish Studies, Saturday 3 p.m. at 13 Astor Pl. Speaker in Yiddish, I. B. Bailin. Admission 35c.

ARTIST'S LEAGUE OF AMERICA—Studio Workshop, 77 Fifth Ave. Saturday afternoon class, 2-5 p.m.; portrait-instruction.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

FOLKSAY II—Second annual festival of American folkmusic. Elie Siegmeister heading long list of entertainers. Proceeds to Youth Center. Adm. 60c. Club Concord AYD, 3200 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE REUNION; classes 1930-1945, Y.C.L., N.S.L., A.S.U., on Dec. 29th at 8 p.m. at 260 Fulton St., B'klyn.

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PUBLIC INVITED to Atomic Forum, Sunday, December 30th. 7:30 p.m. at Pauline Edwards Theatre, C.C.N.Y., 23rd St. and Lexington Ave. Hear Howard Fast, William Z. Foster, Atomic Scientist and others. Listen to original Almanacs, Lee Hayes and Pete Seeger.

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he was speechless!

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THE BIG 3 DECISIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

States that the atomic commission would consist of the 11 nations represented on the Security Council plus Canada. The commission will be subordinate to the Security Council, which "shall issue directions to the commission in matters affecting security."

CONTROL OF JAPAN

The deadlock over control of Japan was broken by an arrangement which leaves Gen. MacArthur as Supreme Commander but institutes effective United Nations machinery.

A new body established by the foreign ministers is a Four-Power Allied Council, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, which represents Australia and Canada, and China, which will advise with the Supreme Commander on the spot in Tokyo.

While the Supreme Commander can continue functioning in the event of disagreement with the Allied Council, decisions would then be referred to a new Far Eastern Commission for Japan replacing the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. Members of the new Far Eastern Commission include the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, China, the United States, the Netherlands, Canda, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Philippines.

The communique included a restatement on the part of Byrnes and Molotov of the desire to see a unified and democratic China. Molotov pointed out that Soviet troops were still in Manchuria only by express request of the Nationalist government. It is the Soviet aim to withdraw them as quickly as possible. Byrnes pledged that American troops will be withdrawn "at the earliest practicable moment."

KOREA

The discussions on Korea did not solve the old problem of dual authority. The agreement provided for a five-year trusteeship by a joint commission of the United States in the southern part and the Soviet Union in the northern part. The foreign secretaries decided that under this dual authority there shall be established "a provisional Korean democratic government which shall take all the necessary steps for developing industry, transportation and agriculture."

The USA, Great Britain and the Soviet Union will therefore advise King Michael to include in his cabinet one member of the National Peasant Party and one member of the Liberal Party. Diplomatic recognition will be extended to Romania as soon as this condition is met.

As to Bulgaria, the Soviet Union agreed to advise Bulgaria to reorganize the composition of the government to include both the Fatherland Front and other democratic groups. The USA and Great Britain will then extend recognition to Bulgaria, which already has diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

PEACE TREATIES

An important area of agreement was that achieved in the discussion on peace treaties. The Soviet principle that the nations who actively participated in the defeat of a given fascist state should determine the peace terms was apparently adopted. The decision was as follows:

1. Peace treaty terms with Italy will be drafted by the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and France.

2. Peace treaties with Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary will be achieved by the United States, United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.

3. When the peace drafts are completed, the Council of Foreign Ministers will confer not later than May 1. This will include representatives of all the nations that waged war against those former enemy states. They total 20 in all and include Byelo-Russia and the Ukraine.

4. After these deliberations, the final texts of the treaties will be adopted by the major powers, and will go into effect immediately.

Marines in China Bitter, GIs Report

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27 (UP).—The U.S. Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, reported from Tientsin today that the "morale of trigger-happy, battle-weary Marines in North China is lousy."

Army correspondent Dick Wilson said "more and more leathernecks are cracking up daily," while guarding railways or repatriating Japanese soldiers in revolution-torn sectors.

The Americans have had too much fighting and want to go home, the dispatch said. Adding that officers were "frankly afraid the marines' rigid training and discipline would not be sufficient to check the tide of resentment that rose when the men became convinced they were pawns in a political chess game."

Marines along the railway and at Chinwangtao are bitter, Henry R. Lieberman reported in a delayed dispatch tc yesterday's **New York Times**, because they are reluctant to "do a job as partners of Japanese." They also protest that **"they did not enlist to guard British property, by which they refer to the four Kailan coal mines, which are operated by a private Sino-British concern."**

The concern, incidentally, represents a merger of two firms, including one—the Chinese Mining and Engineering Co.—in which former President Hoover played an important role.

Marines were even used in a complicated operation to salvage a barge belonging to this company. They objected to that and to the way the company hands out UNRRA flour which finds its way into the open market.

This story and the **Stars and Stripes** expose (see above) bear out the warning of an Army psychiatrist in an open letter to President Truman which was reprinted in the Daily Worker Wednesday:

"Up to the end of the battles against fascism our fighting men were enabled to retain some emotional stability convinced that they were eradicating an internationally evil political force. Now they are being used to stifle the very democratic elements they hoped to liberate. The result must leave them in painful emotional conflict, the first step to psychological breakdown.

"If our government persists in pursuing such a policy, I, as a psychiatrist, predict an alarming increase in confusion, desertion and nervous disorder among our troops, with similar repercussions in American households."

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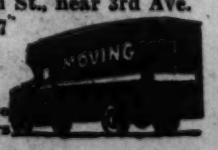

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The LOW DOWN

Interesting Letters and Some Replies

By Nat Low

Let's clear the desk of letters before the New Year.

Comes one from a lad in Philadelphia who has this to say:

"I think it is about time the Daily Worker took the pants off Col. Eagan of the N. Y. State Boxing Commission as well as Mike Jacobs. Where do these guys get off okaying a welterweight title fight between Red 'Cheese Champ' Cochrane and Marty Servo? I have nothing but the highest regard for Servo, who is a sweet little fighter. But Marty doesn't belong in the same class with Robinson. Robbie is one of the great fighters of all time.

"It seems to me Mike Jacobs is deliberately refusing to go to bat for Robinson because he wants to make dough from half a dozen so-called elimination contests. What do you have to say about this?—A. G."

* * *

You've said most of it. We agree, and promise to write about it continually until Robinson is allowed to win the title he should have had years ago.

* * *

Now here's one from a reader in Manhattan who wants to know:

"Why Clair Bee kept two of his star Negro players (Elmore Collins and Hal King) on the bench Tuesday night even though he has used them in every other game. Do you think that Tennessee being a southern school had something to do with it?—George Dorney."

* * *

I frankly wouldn't know about this although I would doubt that Clair Bee, the most outspoken and progressive coach in the city, would cater to the Jimcrow prejudices of anybody. In past years when Bee has had Negro players he has never at any time kept them out of games with southern teams—and LIU has played many such clubs. But we'll ask coach Bee about it.

* * *

A Manhattan shoe worker writes to ask:

"What ever became of Notre Dame's pledge not to play basketball at the Garden any more? Remember how piously indignant Notre Dame was after the Brooklyn College scandal last season? And remember the statement issued at South Bend which said they would never again play for Ned Irish? Now I see that Notre Dame will be back at the same old stand, facing NYU next month. How come?"

* * *

To ask the the question is to answer it. The whole thing was obviously nothing more than double-talk. After all, you wouldn't expect Notre Dame, which has commercialized collegiate sports to a greater degree than any other college in the country, to pass by an opportunity to make dough, would you? All the pious righteousness that came out of South Bend last season went up in smoke as soon as Nedso Irish waved that annual check in front of their faces (Notre Dame gets more money than any other team that visits the Garden—as is befitting an institution of higher learning).

* * *

A reader from Boston (could it be Eddie Garfield?) makes this inquiry:

"Where, oh where is Lester Rodney? My heart bleeds for him because if I remember correctly he's been overseas almost three years."

* * *

We wish we knew. The last time we heard from the Daily Worker's sports editor-on-leave, he said he and the men in his outfit were being retrained somewhere on Luzon. Lester has been overseas 33 months, has over 90 points, has been in many bloody actions and is now being "retrained."

It's one helluva world.

There'll Be Changes Made!

By PHIL GORDON

Frank Boucher, who is one of the most mild mannered men you can ever hope to meet, was somebody nobody wanted to meet about 11 p.m. Wednesday night after his Rangers had dropped still another game, this one to the Detroit Red Wings, 3-2.

Frank sputtered and boiled and it was some time before he could begin to speak coherently and when he did speak he said some unpleasant things about the Rangers.

We can't quote Frankie but what he said in essence was, "There'll be some changes made." Which means that many of the present Rangers will be out of uniform shortly.

Boucher has three Rovers and a few Canadian amateurs lined up and they will probably be at the Garden shortly. Wednesday's game was hard fought and led to half a dozen fist fights. Usually calm Neil Colville got himself a major penalty by slashing Jack Stewart on the head. Most of the mayhem took place in the third period when the usual bad blood that exists between the two teams came to a boiling point.

The crowd, which had waited for more than an hour for the game to start—the Wings were held up by a slow train—got into the trim in this period and put on one of the greatest Garden demonstrations ever seen. It came as a result of a shot by Ott Heller which bounced off the goal post. The red light went on by referee Bill Chedwick insisted it was no goal and then the fun started.

The uproar lasted more than 10 minutes and it took a full squad to clear the ice of the debris hurled on it. But that didn't help the Blueshirts any and, as we said before, there's gonna be changes made.

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THE ROUNDUP

Benny Leonard, ex-lightweight champion and recreation and morale officer at the Sheepshead Bay Maritime station, has been promoted to commander in the United States Maritime Service, Capt. John Van Snidern, superintendent, announced.

* * *

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—Max Bentley, Chicago Black Hawk ace, scored five points in three games last week to maintain his lead in the National Hockey League scoring race, official statistics showed today.

Bentley has 34 points on 19 goals and 15 assists; Bill Mosienko of Chicago is second with 30 points on 19 goals and 11 assists, Max's brother Doug Bentley is third with 25 points, followed by Clint Smith of Chicago with 22. Hector Blake and Elmer Lach, both of Montreal, are tied at 21, and Alex Kaleta of Chicago has 20, giving the Black Hawks five of the first seven places.

Gaye Stewart of Toronto scored his first assist last week, along with three goals, and was tied with Bill Cowley of Boston at 19 points. Maurice Richard of Montreal was 10th with 17 points. Max Bentley led in number of goals and Mosienko in assists.

Baksi Favored to Lick Unbeaten Schott Tonite

Seasoned Joe Baksi is a 7-5 favorite to give young Freddie Schott his first licking tonight in a "battle of the plodding pachyderms" that drops the curtain on boxing at Madison Square Garden for 1945.

These awkward heavyweights will square off with elephantine grace for a 10-round bout that should be ultra-important for both. Schott of Akron, O.—unbeaten in 42 professional starts—hopes to move into the contenders' circle by defeating his first "name" opponent.

Baksi, of Kulpmont, Pa.—who was dropped to No. 12 in the Ring Magazine's annual ratings because of three losses in seven starts this year—should try desperately to reestablish himself as a ranking heavy.

Baksi, 25, is favored because he has had seven years' professional experience and because he will have a weight advantage of about 214 to 207 pounds. Also, the former coal miner is believed rugged enough to withstand Schott's body attack, meanwhile piling up points with his own "head-hunting" tactics. Neither is a terrific puncher, although each has knocked out more than half his opponents.

Sandy-haired Baksi would be a lop-sided choice over his 20-year-old opponent had he not been beaten in his last two starts by two comparatively obscure fighters, Persey Joe Walcott and Jimmy Bell. And early in the year he lost to Lee Oma.

Baksi's last four victories added little to his prestige. Two of his victims were washed-up has-beens: Gunnar Barlund and Lou Nova, another was Dixie Lee Oliver, who was knocked out Saturday in the first round by Lee Savold. His fourth triumph was over Larry Lane.

Dark-haired Schott has best record of any current young heavyweight. Only a draw by Fernando Menichelli of Argentina mars his escutcheon. His best wins were over Johnny Flynn, Billy Grant and John Thomas.

A crowd of 13,000 and a gate of $50,000 are expected.

'We Accuse' At the Irving

The Soviet film **We Accuse** and the English anti-Nazi film **Secret Mission** start an engagement at the Irving Pl. Theatre today.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc. WMNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News—Talk—Music
WJZ—Breakfasst With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—Home Edition
WABC—A Woman's Life—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Talk—Victor Lindlahr
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News—William Lang
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WOR—Talk—Richard Maxwell
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Art Van Damme Quartet
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Music of Manhattan
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Mealtime Melodies
WJZ—Leon Henderson—News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Music
WLIB—Clifford Evans
1:15-WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—Constance Bennett Comments
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
WJZ—Galen Drake
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healys
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Road of Life—Sketch
WMCA—Recorded Music

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two On a Clue
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
WQXR—Treasury Salute
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
WQXR—Chamber Music
2:45-WEAF—Betty Crocker
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis—News
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Al Pearce Show
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—News, John Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Sing Along
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WOR—Better Half—Quiz
WJZ—Jack Berch Show
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch
WJZ—Bride and Groom
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Ask Dr. Eddy
WABC—Talk—Dr. Bryn J. Hovdi; Henri Bonnet
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Feature Story
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—School of the Air
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Man About Town
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Captain Midnight
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Temple Emanu-El Service
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—News; Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—News—Quincy Howe
WMCA—News; Talk
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—Here's Morgan
WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News—Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—News; Sports Talk
WABC—Orange Bowl Preview
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Cal Tinney
WABC—The World Today—News
WMCA—Recorded Music
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—News; Jack Eigen
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
7:30-WEAF—Red Barber Star Revue
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Ginny Simms Show
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WMCA—Dinah Shore Records
WHN—Johannes Steel
8:00-WEAF—Highways in Melody
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—Blind Date
WABC—The Aldrich Family—Play
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WEAF—Duffy's Tavern, With Ed Gardner, Charlie Cantor, Others
WOR—Freedom of Opportunity
WJZ—This Is Your FBI
WABC—Kate Smith Show
8:55-WABC—Ned Calmer, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—People Are Funny
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WABC—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—World-Wide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Great Names
9:30-WEAF—Bob Hannon, Tenor; Evelyn MacGregor, Contralto; Chorus
WOR—Spotlight Band
WJZ—The Sheriff—Play
WABC—Those Websters—Play
WMCA—Quizdom Class
WQXR—Music Festival
10:00-WEAF—Mystery Theatre
WOR—Henry J. Taylor
WJZ—Boxing Bout
WABC—Jimmy Durante and Garry Moore, Comedy
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Encore Music
10:15—QXR—Beatrice Mery, Soprano
10:30-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
WOR—Symphonette
WABC—Danny Kaye Show
WMCA—Frank Kington
10:45-WEAF—Europe's Children—Rep. Clare Booth Luce; Tom Burdick, Songs
WMCA—Musical Encores
WQXR—The Music Box
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WMCA—News; Gypsy Caravan
WQXR—News; Symphony Hour
11:30-WEAF—World's Great Novels
WABC—Viva America
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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THE SONG OF THE SURPLUS GI

By MIKE QUIN

At home I used to thumb a ride,
Whenever I got stuck.
But you can't hitch-hike on the ocean,
Unless you were born a duck.

I want a ship!

They took the swords of Samurai
From the Generals in tan.
But they didn't take the fountain pens
From the Gentlemen of Japan.

I want to come home!

The war is over, except for suppressing
The folks that we liberated.
And that's being done with the courteous help
Of the Japanese we so hated.

Come and get me, brother!

I've got a gal in Emeryville
Who's beautiful and clever.
But other guys are on the make
And she won't wait forever.

Oh, send that ship!

The day the draft board called me up,
Their ways were smart and swift;
But when it comes to sailing home
They'd rather let things drift.

I'm not getting any younger!

To get me over here, they built
A ship in seven days;
But now they lay them up in rows
Or anchor them in bays.

Brother, can you spare a ship?

They give the ships to private trade,
To serve the leisure classes,
While high point GIs overseas
Are stranded on their duffle bags.

Enough is enough!

"Well done," they say. "Well done, GIs."
While tropic suns beat down.
Well done, my neck! We're overdone;
Cooked, fried and roasted brown.

We want that ship!

There's nothing too good for us,
The patriots all vow;
Well, we aren't asking for a yacht.
Just loan us any old scow.

We want to come home!

We've heard of surplus jeeps and tanks
And surplus war supplies;
Are we in a class with all this junk,
Like so many left-over guys?

Give with those ships!

We sailed to fight in convoys,
One hundred at a crack;
There were plenty of ships to bring us here;
Are there none to bring us back?

We've done our job!

Oh, bring us back on cargo ships
Or jammed below like cattle;
But please don't leave us stranded
Going crazy on an atoll.

For the love of Pete, bring us home!

(Reprinted from the ILWU Dispatcher)

Billion Dollar Baby Recalls Follies of 'Terrific Twenties'

by Samuel Sillen

IT IS a striking fact that the musical comedy has begun to pace the "serious drama" as a commentary on American life. Few plays of recent seasons have had the fresh contemporary flavor of **On the Town**, the folk (even though not genuinely folk) quality of **Oklahoma**, the barbed historical insight of **Bloomer Girl**.

Artistically, the musical shows greater inventiveness than the average run of straight plays. Having learned to make skilful use of the ballet, the musical stage has popularized the names of Agnes De Mille, Jerome Robbins and Helen Tamiris.

Stage designers like Howard Bay and Lemuel Ayres appear to find richer opportunities here than in the too rigidly conventionalized "legitimate" drama of our day. And we are no longer surprised to find composers like Leonard Bernstein and Morton Gould, or a conductor like Max Goberman, turning to the musical stage.

Yet, as this season's musicals have almost unanimously shown, the form is capable of at least as many abuses as the murder mystery play.

If it lends itself to witty takeoffs on aspects of American life, it can also be pompous, overstuffed, merely decorative. It is always being attracted to a Billy Rose jumboesque lavishness, and a rather old-fashioned devotion to coarse innuendo, which always manages magically to escape the License Commissioner.

* * *

IN **Billion Dollar Baby**, Betty Comden and Adolph Green have not given us another **On the Town**, but their new musical does suggest the fresh quality that distinguished their previous hit. A pleasant evening in the theatre, the show misses the top margins by failing to distinguish between satire and farce.

Billion Dollar Baby is a takeoff on what the program describes as the terrific twenties. And those of us who managed to survive that feverish period will have no difficulty recognizing the flappers, bootleggers, marathon dancers; the college-girl racoon coats, silver flasks and "So's Your Aunt Tilly" talk.

The climax appropriately comes with the crash of '29. But while the satire on false prosperity values starts off promisingly, it gets lost somewhere in between dances.

But the holiday spirit is infectious as Joan McCracken dream-dances with Valentino and Mitzi Green bemoans her frustrated love-life among the plutocracy. At its best, this comedy shows that irreverent attitude to the myths of American life, and that familiarity with the actual idiom of the people, which mark the outstanding musicals.

* * *

MISS McCRACKEN is delightful as the Staten Island girl who lost the Miss America contest but wouldn't say die. As in **Bloomer Girl**, she dances with superb expressiveness; she has a saucy wit.

And the choreography of Jerome Robbins has the good-humored earthiness which distinguished **On the Town** and his now famous ballet **Fancy Free**. Morton Gould, making his debut as a Broadway musical composer, does not give us many tunes to take home whistling, but his songs at their best (not uniformly) break away from the conventional mold.

What hurts the show is an apparently irresistible tendency on our musical stage to lay things on thick. This is a hangover from the past, and it mars the real talents of Betty Comden and Adolph Green.

A word should be said about the fine musical direction of Max Goberman. The production, directed by George Abbott, boasts an excellent cast.

So that while **Billion Dollar Baby** may not be a terrific play of the terrific twenties, it is not lightly to be passed by. For it is in the right tradition, even though it fails to rise to new heights.

BILLION DOLLAR BABY, a new musical play; book and lyrics by Betty Comden and Adolph Green; music by Morton Gould; presented by Paul Feigay and Oliver Smith at the Alvin; with Mitzi Green, Joan McCracken, William Talbelt, David Burns, Robert Chisholm, Danny Daniels, Shirley Van and others; staged by George Abbott; choreography by Jerome Robbins; setting by Oliver Smith; costumes by Irene Sharaff; musical director, Max Goberman.

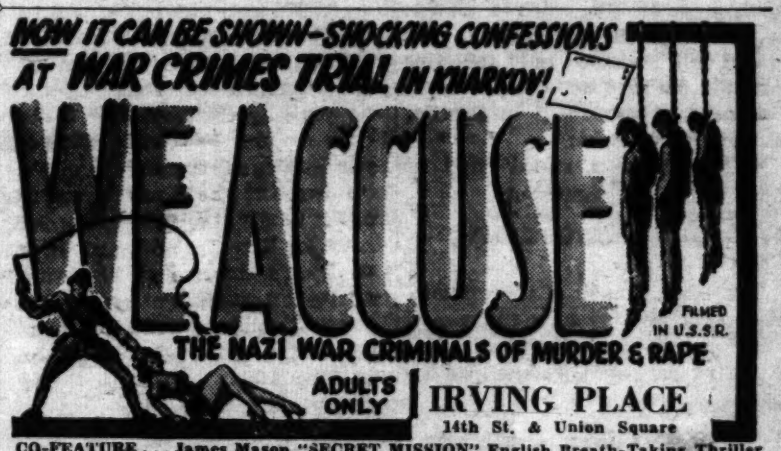
I CONFESS—Nazi officer Wilhelm Langheld pleads guilty to committing atrocities. In this scene from the Soviet film 'We Accuse,' Langheld is shown as he appeared before the Russian held Kharkov trials of war criminals. The film is now playing at the Irving Pl. Theatre.

Shostakovich 1st

Alexander Hilsberg, associate-conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducts the CBS concert, Saturday, Dec. 29 (WABC-CBS, 5-6).

Dyer-Bennett

Richard Dyer-Bennett, the famous folk song singer and Norman Cordon, leading bass of the Metropolitan Opera will be among the guest celebrities competing in the musical quiz **So You Think You Know Music**, over WOR-Mutual tonight (Friday), from 10:15 to 10:30 p.m.



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DEEP ARE THE ROOTS
A New Play
by ARNAUD d'USSEAU and JAMES GOW
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
FULTON Theatre, 46th St. W. of B'y. CI. 6-6380
Evgs. 8:40. $4.20, 3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20
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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:35. $3 to $1.20. Tax Incl.

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Text of the Big 3 Decisions

(Continued from Page 2)

agreement among participating governments reached in accordance with the voting procedure provided for in Article V, Section 2, hereunder.

B. The commission shall not make recommendations with regard to the conduct of military operations nor with regard to territorial adjustments.

C. The commission in its activities will proceed from the fact that there has been formed an Allied Council for Japan and will respect existing control machinery in Japan, including the chain of command from the United States Government to the Supreme Commander's command of occupation forces.

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1. The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with policy decisions of the commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency. The Supreme Commander shall be charged with the implementation of the directives which express the policy decisions of the commission.

2. If the commission decides that any directive or action reviewed in accordance with Article II-A-2 should be modified, its decision shall be regarded as a policy decision.

3. The United States Government may issue interim directives to the Supreme Commander pending action by the commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the commission; provided that any directive dealing with fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or in the regime of control, or dealing with a change in the Japanese Government as a whole will be issued only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission.

4. All directives issued shall be filed with the commission.

IV. OTHER METHODS OF CONSULTATION

The establishment of the commission shall not preclude the use of other methods of consultation on Far Eastern issues by the participating governments.

V. COMPOSITION

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall consist of one representative of each of the states party to this agreement. The members of the commission may be increased by agreement among the participating powers as conditions warrant by the addition of representatives of other United Nations in the Far East or having territories therein. The commission shall provide for full and adequate consultations, as occasion may require, with representatives of the United Nations not members of the commission in regard to matters before the commission which are of particular concern to such nations.

2. The commission may take action by less than unanimous vote provided that action shall have the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives including the representatives of the four following powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China.

VI. LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall have its headquarters in Washington. It may meet at other places as occasion requires, including Tokyo, if and when it deems it desirable to do so. It may make such arrangements through the chairman as may be practicable for consultation with the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers.

2. Each representative on the Commission may be accompanied by an appropriate staff comprising both civilian and military representation.

3. The Commission shall organize its secretariat, appoint such committees as may be deemed advisable, and otherwise perfect its organization and procedure.

VII. TERMINATION

The Far Eastern Commission shall cease to function when a decision to that effect is taken by the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives including the representatives of the four following powers; United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China. Prior to the termination of its functions the Commission shall transfer to any interim or permanent security organization of which the participating governments are members those functions which may appropriately be transferred.

It was agreed that the Government of the United States on behalf of the Four Powers should present the terms of reference to the other governments specified in Article 1 and invite them to participate in the commission on the revised basis.

VIII. (Garbled in transmission)

B. Allied Council For Japan

The following agreement was also reached, with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of an Allied Council for Japan:

1—There shall be established an Allied Council with its seat in Tokyo under the chairmanship of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (or his Deputy) for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander in regard to the implementation of the terms of surrender, the occupation and control of Japan, and of directives supplementary thereto; and for the purpose of exercising the control authority herein granted.

2—The membership of the Allied Council shall consist of the Supreme Commander (or his Deputy) who shall be chairman and United States member; a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics member; a Chinese member; and a member representing jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and India.

3—Each member shall be entitled to have an appropriate staff consisting of military and civilian advisers.

4—The Allied Council shall meet not less often than once every two weeks.

5 — The Supreme Commander shall issue all orders for the implementation of the terms of surrender, the occupation and control of Japan, and directives supplementary thereto. In all cases action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander who is the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan. He will consult and advise with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting. His decisions upon these matters shall be controlling.

6. If, regarding the implementation of policy decisions of the Far Eastern commission on questions concerning a change in the regime of control, fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure, and a change in the Japanese Government as a whole, a member of the council disagrees with the Supreme Commander (or his deputy), the Supreme Commander will withhold the issuance of order on these questions pending agreement thereon in the Far Eastern commission.

7. In cases of necessity the Supreme Commander may make decisions concerning the change of individual ministers of the Japanese Government, or concerning the filling of vacancies created by the resignation of individual cabinet members, after appropriate preliminary consultation with the representatives of the other Allied Powers on the Allied Council.

III. Korea

1. With a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea. There shall be set up a provisional Korean democratic government which shall take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

2. In order to assist the formation of a provisional Korean government and with a view to the preliminary elaboration of the appropriate measures, there shall be established a joint commission consisting of representatives of the United States command in southern Korea and the Soviet command in northern Korea. In preparing their proposals the commission shall consult with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. The recommendations worked out by the commission shall be presented for the consideration of the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United Kingdom and the United States prior to final decision by the two governments represented on the joint commission.

3. It shall be the task of the joint commission, with the participation of the provisional Korean democratic government and of the Korean democratic organization to work out measures also for helping and assisting (trusteeship) the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

The proposals of the joint commission shall be submitted, following consultation with the provisional Korean government for the joint consideration of the governments of the United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and China for the working out of an agreement concerning a four-power trusteeship of Korea for a period of up to five years.

4. For the consideration of urgent problems affecting both southern and northern Korea and for the elaboration of measures establishing permanent coordination in administrative-economic matters between the United States command in southern Korea and the Soviet command in northern Korea, a conference of the representatives of the United States and Soviet commands in Korea shall be convened within a period of two weeks.

IV. China

The three foreign secretaries exchanged views with regard to the situation in China. They were in agreement as to the need for a unified and democratic China under the national government, for broad participation by democratic elements in all branches of the national government, and for a cessation of civil strife. They reaffirmed their adherence to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China.

Mr. Molotov and Mr. Byrnes had several conversations concerning Soviet and American armed forces in China.

Mr. Molotov stated that the Soviet forces had disarmed and deported Japanese troops in Manchuria, but that withdrawal of Soviet forces had been postponed until February 2 at the request of the Chinese government.

Mr. Byrnes pointed out that American forces were in north China at the request of the Chinese government, and referred also to the primary responsibility of the United States in the implementation of the terms of surrender with respect to the disarming and deportation of Japanese troops. He stated that American forces would be withdrawn just as soon as this responsibility was discharged or the Chinese government was in a position to discharge the responsibility without the assistance of American forces.

The two foreign secretaries were in complete accord as to the desirability of withdrawal of Soviet and American forces from China at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the discharge of their obligations and responsibilities.

Daily Worker
New York, Friday, December 28, 1945

V. Romania

The three governments are prepared to give King Michael the advice for which he has asked in his letter of Aug. 21, 1945, on the broadening of the Romanian government. The king should be advised that one member of the National Peasant Party and one member of the Liberal party should be included in the government. The commission referred to below shall satisfy itself that:

(A) They are truly representative members of the groups of the parties not represented in the government;

(B) They are suitable and will work loyally with the government.

The three governments take note that the Romanian government thus reorganized should declare that free and unfettered elections will be held as soon as possible on the basis of universal and secret ballot. All democratic and anti-fascist parties should have the right to take part in these elections and to put forward candidates. The reorganized government should give assurances concerning the grant of freedom of the press, speech, religion and association.

A. Y. Vyshinski, Ambassador Averell Harriman, and Sir A. Clark Kerr are authorized as a Commission to proceed to Bucharest immediately to consult with King Michael and members of the present government with a view to the execution of the above-mentioned tasks.

As soon as these tasks are accomplished and the required assurances have been received, the government of Romania, with which the Soviet Government maintains diplomatic relations, will be recognized by the Government of the United States of America and the government of the United Kingdom.

VI. Bulgaria

It is understood by the three Governments that the Soviet Government takes upon itself the mission of giving friendly advice to the Bulgarian Government with regard to the desirability of the inclusion in the Bulgarian Government of the Fatherland Front, now being formed, of an additional two representatives of other democratic groups, who (A) are truly representative of the groups of the parties which are not participating in the government, and (B) are really suitable and will work loyally with the government.

As soon as the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are convinced that this friendly advice has been accepted by the Bulgarian Government and the said additional representatives have been included in its body, the Government of the United Kingdom will recognize the Bulgarian Government, with which the government of the Soviet Union already has diplomatic relations.

VIII. THE ESTABLISHMENT BY THE UNITED NATIONS OF A COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

Discussion of the subject of atomic energy related to the question of the establishment of a commission by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, The United States of America, and the United Kingdom have agreed to recommend, for the consideration of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the establishment by the United Nations of a Commission to consider problems arising from the discovery of atomic energy and related matters. They have agreed to invite the other permanent members of the Security Council, France and China, together with Canada to join with them in assuming the initiative in sponsoring the following resolution at the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in January, 1946:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish a commission, with the composition and competence set out hereunder, to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy and other related matters.

I. Establishment of the Commission.

A Commission is hereby established by the General Assembly with the terms of reference set out under section V below.

II. Relations of the Commission with the organs of the United Nations.

(A) The Commission shall submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council, and such reports and recommendations shall be made public unless the Security Council, in the interests of peace and security, otherwise directs. In the appropriate cases the Security Council should transmit these reports to the General Assembly and the members of the United Nations, as well as to the economic and social council and other organs within the framework of the United Nations.

(B) In view of the Security Council's primary responsibility under the charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council shall issue directions to the Commission in matters affecting security. On these matters the Commission shall be accountable for its work to the Security Council.

III—Composition of the Commission.

The Commission shall be composed of one representative from each of those states represented on the Security Council, and Canada, when that state is not a member of the Security Council. Each representative on the Commission may have such assistants as he may desire.

IV—Rules of Procedure.

The Commission shall have whatever staff it may deem necessary, and shall make recomendations for its rules of procedure to the Security Council, which shall approve them as a procedural matter.

V. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION

The commission shall proceed with the utmost dispatch and inquire into all phases of the problem, and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as its finds possible. In particular the commission shall make specific proposals:

(A) For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

(B) For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes;

(C) For elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

(C) For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

The work of the commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken.

The commission shall not infringe upon the responsibilities of any organ of the United Nations, but should present recommendations for the consideration of those organs in the performance of their tasks under the terms of the United Nations Charter.